REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,321.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
Third do.	„	2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,000 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry (Calba devie Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Cali ut	14	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Beypore	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Cochin	15	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Alleppey	15	„ Pagoda Point	29
„ Tuticorin	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer, on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penjinanis, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, QUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, ZAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSHIR	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Zao	28
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	Nov. 3
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Zao	22	„ Jask	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Guader	8
Arrive Basrah	24	„ Kurrachee	12
		„ BOMBAY Arrive	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. "COCONADA," 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 6 P. M. She will call at—

Hurnee, Boria, Rutnagheree, Jaytapore, Vingurla, Viziad. coog.

Dewghur, Malwan, Goa (Panjin) and Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 14th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	24	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
MEDITERRANEAN, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

S. COOMASSIE—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they are Attorneys for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,
Constituted Attorneys for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Nos. 4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	470	11th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th	Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th	Southampton.
				Nov.	
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st	Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,999 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 5th October, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoth, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday. Wednesday.
EUROPA..... 2277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept. 10th Nov.
UTOPIA 2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA 2290 500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 2273 400	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Steamer	Tons. H.P.	
Cargo	ARETUSA,	2,500, 12	about 11th Oct. 1875.
Do.	CALIPSO,	2,000, 220	about 11th Nov. 1875.

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Five dozens best champagne in quarts by Paul Ruinart and Kurz.

AT 1 P.M.

An English built light four wheeled dog cart by "John Morton & Co." with a pair of very handsome silver-colour ponies.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a Beautifully Toned Square Piano, &c., at No 43, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Captain H. W. Warner, left Bombay the same comprises, set of rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plateglware, such as a set of dish covers containing, 4 hotwater curry di hes, cruet and pickle frames, ice, pitcher, waiters, butter pot a set best electro plated spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, a Do. dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, table and piano candlest cks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining chairs, sofa cane sidesboard, dining-room chairs, whatnot, screens circular, pier card, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a centre ottoman, rich Brussel's carpets, plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a first class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by "Schonleber, Keeppler & Co.," Stuttgart, Lady's Writing table, handsome English iron four poste bedsteads and cot, elecpatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English built Mail Phaeton, with a serviceable grey Arab horse and harness.

1 Aden Milch Cow.
Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a collection of valuable books comprising Gems of Modern French Art, Book of the Seasons, Wonders of Italian Art, Works of Sir J. Harvey, Photos of Paris and Rome, Venice and the Poets, Milton's Paradise Lost illustrated, by G. Dore, Atlas by do., Shakespear's Leys and Sonnets, Groups from Flora's Bower, Poetry of the Year, Pips his diary—a manner and customs of ye Englishes, Eliza Cook's Poems, Edgar Poe's Poems, Pictures of English Landscapes, Heroines of Shake-pear, illustrated book of sacred poems, Mrs. Heman's Poems, Manual of Gardening, Indian Gardening, Shakespear's works Complete, Celebrities of London and Paris, Cornhill Magazines, vols. 16 to 26, Once a Week from 69 to 74, Private Architecture in the 19th century, Nicholsais Encyclopedia of Architecture, and various other books.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 2nd November, at 6-30 A.M., at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to H. Branson, Esquire, the same consists of valuable Ferns, orchids, hydrophiles, roses, honeysuckles, Jukes' pea, stephantis, Australian firs, gardenias, jusminoides, brangainvillers, marantas, bigonias, h ya, poiteas, petrea, volubilis Poetry, calliconias, gurania, pergularia, gelsemium, passion flowers, branmontia, grandiflora, garden pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1½ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
„ 14	1⅝ „ „ „		4 0
„ 17	1⅞ „ „ „		5 0
Stronger Nos. 6 and 8	⅞ in „ „		2 8

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets 5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 16th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October.

NOTICE.—THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 7th October 1875.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLOURED by a new process and in the best style, by A LADY. Specimens to be seen at

SOUNDY & Co.,
LESSONS given in COLOURING. Bombay.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGER to conduct the business of the Society. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications to be marked on cover "Application for Manager." Applications stating previous business, experience (particularly in the Retail Trade) with copies of Testimonials to be addressed

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
Co-Operative Society, Limited.
Bombay.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1875.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 21st October 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

THE NARIAD SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 21st October 1875, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company made up to 30th September 1875.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKUR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th October 1875.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

No 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard.

No. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 3, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 4, BLUE GROUND, PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES and BIRDS, 32 inches wide Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 6, BLUE GROUND BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 9, Wide Black and Green Stripes, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 11, TWILLED CRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow, Green Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy varie-gated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY, WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of various Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

No. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 16, BLUE, and BLACK, WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN, WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 19. WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 20, WIDE BLACK, and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO Rs. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, and 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, FRESH POTATOES from Panchgunny, Rs. 2-8 per Maund or Rs. 9 per Basket. Apply to the SEPOY, Albion Place, Byculla.

WANTED, a man practically acquainted with the ERECTION of SCREW PILE BRIDGES. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works, between 8 and 11 A.M.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME ENGLISH-MADE BUGGY in EXCELLENT CONDITION. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A EUROPEAN who is a good FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVER, and thoroughly understands MANAGEMENT of HORSES, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as COACHMAN, or in charge of a STUD. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOORE, Prince of Wales Hotel.

WM. WATSON & Co,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 145.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 35 to 70.
Do. SILVER HILT, Rs. 60 to 90.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Salary of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 100 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z," Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

WANTED, for our Factory at Pallej, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience in COTTON GINNING and PRESSING.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION from THIS DAY of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA. A deposit of Rupees (100) One Hundred per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be FORFEITED in case of any EVASION or DELAY in SIGNING the DEED of AGREEMENT or PAYING the FULL AMOUNT of RENT in ADVANCE before the 15th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

FREDERICK W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

BREAK IN COMMUNICATION AT SABURMUTTEE.

NOTICE.—THROUGH COMMUNICATION has now been RESTORED for PASSENGERS and PARCELS not exceeding one B-nsal Maund in weight.

No extra charge will be made for the Ferry Service across the Saburmutee River

No parcels over one Bengal Maund in weight Goods, or Live Stock can be booked from Bombay and intermediate Stations beyond Ahmedabad on the South, nor from Wadwan and intermediate Stations to Ahmedabad on the North of the River, until the diversion, which is now in course of construction, and which is expected to be completed in 8 or 10 days, is ready.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

REVISION OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS, AND SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

The public are hereby informed that, from the 15th October instant, until further notice, the issue of the LOCAL THIRD CLASS TICKETS at THREE RUPEES FIFTEEN RUPEE MAIL will CEASE.

SINGLE JOURNEY TICKETS—First Class at Eightpence Three pies per mile, Second Class at Nine Pies per mile, Third Class at Four Pies per mile, and Fourth Class at Two and a Half Pies per mile only, will be issued between all Stations, and will be available by all ordinary Trains by which Passengers are carried, except that Fourth Class Tickets will NOT be AVAILABLE in the MAIL TRAINS between Bombay and Jabalpur, and between Bombay and Sholapur.

RETURN TICKETS—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Class for Passengers, and for Horses and Carriages at a fare and a half for the double journey, will be issued between the 15th of October instant, and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, to BOMBAY (Boree Bunder) and BYCULLA, from all Stations, and will be available for return on any day up to, and including, the 30th November next. These Return Tickets to Bombay (Boree Bunder) will, for Passengers only, be also available to, or from, the New Musjid Station, between Bombay and Byculla.

On and after the 15th October instant, until further Notice, Third and Fourth Class Return Tickets for Passengers, at a fare and a half for the double journey, available for Return on the same or on the following day, or if issued on Saturday on the following Sunday or Monday, will be issued between Bombay and Kalian and intermediate Stations, and Third and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages between those, and other Stations will continue as at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

धी सुंदरदास स्पीनिंग ऐंड वीवींग मील्स कंपनी, लीमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 1st Floor, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of transacting the following Business :—

1st. To pass the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1875.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a Provisional Director, Mr. Vulleebdas Wallee in the room of the late Mr. Soondersdas Mooljee (deceased).

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of Directors,

मुलजी जेठाની કુંપ વીશ્રામ માવજીની કુંપ
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September.

N B—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 27th September to 12th October 1875, both days inclusive.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH OCT. 1875.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday a better feeling was again manifested, the sales reaching 18,000 bales, of which the comparatively large proportion of 5,000 bales was Surats. Prices on the spot were all as quoted on the previous day, but the tone was given as firm, and should the demand continue on the same active scale, an improvement might be looked for, although no important advance is probable so long as the outturn of the American crop is so uncertain.

This morning's market opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports, *nil*.

In New York yesterday Mid. Uplands on the spot had advanced to 13¼ cents., and futures were 3/16 cent. per lb. higher. Gold was still quoted at 117, but Exchange on London had advanced from dlrs. 4·78½ to dlrs. 4·80 per lb. Sterling. The receipts at the ports yesterday were more moderate, the comparisons being as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Wednesday's Receipts	15,000	15,000	8,000	10,000
Five days' ,,	66,000	62,000	30,000	58,000
Receipts since 1st Sept.	251,000	218,000	172,000	289 000

The General Produce Markets in London yesterday were unaltered in every respect.

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £269,000 in gold took place yesterday, making £646,000 withdrawn as against £379,000 paid in since last return. In all probability a considerable amount will have gone in from the country of which we have no advice, but under any circumstances the withdrawals are scarcely likely to affect the rate of discount at to-day's meeting unless there has been a run for discount, of which we know nothing.

Consols to-day are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104¼.

At the fortnightly allotments of Council drafts on India in London yesterday, £664,000 was allotted to Calcutta, and £33,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9 84d. and £33,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9 81d., tenders at 1s. 9 13/16d. on all three places receiving 6 per cent. These figures are quite 1/16d. higher than was generally looked for on this side, and coupled with the advance of 1/16d. per oz. at the same time in Bar Silver, has induced a decidedly firmer feeling in Sterling Exchange to day. Only a very limited business has been done, but the Banks are willing sellers at a rise of 1/16d. per rupee on yesterday's rates, and at the moment the tendency is certainly upwards. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 3d.	Per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 10 1-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but unaltered in value.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quiet for everything except Bank of Bombay's, which have recovered to 35 per cent. premium, at which they close steady. Spinning shares are irregular. Dharumsey's have declined Rs. 5, Fleming's Rs. 10, Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 25, while Colaba's, Manockjee Petit, and Great Eastern's have advanced Rs. 5 per share. In other kinds no change is reported.

COTTON is steadier owing to the better feeling in Liverpool, but there is really nothing doing by which to test the market, and prices are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are much the same. For the only Canal Steamer on the berth 35s. to 37s. 6d. is quoted. By sail no engagements have been made for some days past.

PIECE GOODS show more firmness and the business doing is of a more general character, but prices are unchanged and the total clearances are still small.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	94
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	875
8,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,140
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	981¼	all	Nil.	Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106 xd
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,120
7,500	10	...	...	Fred Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p. a.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	15 do	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain B Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Strickland, three children, and E Nurse, Mrs. Swinburne, Captain and Mrs. Schmidt, Captain and Mrs. Wetherall, and two children, Major Harris, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson, four children and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Pitman, two children and E. Nurse, Mrs. Arnault, Mrs. D'Aguilar, Mr. Beale, Mr. Gray, Mr. H. Pitman, Mr. Harrison, Dr. Raddock, Mr. Cornduff, Captain and Mrs. Pennington, three children, and ayah, Miss. Wade, Miss. Anderson, and 8 deck passengers to Aden and 2 to Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Trinacria(s)	Hutcheson	Liverpool.
	Milo	Krochl	Tuticorin and Penang.

The Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
3	Australia(s)	Murray	Southampton, Aug 26.
	Francois Caile	Lefar	Marseilles, June 3.

DEPARTURE

Oct.			
3	Muzuffer	...	...

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct		
3	Lansdowne	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cardie s, 50 cases copper sheets Jetha Pursotum; 50 kegs lead ore, Vijchookundass Amrutlall.

FROM LONDON.

Hindostan s, 1 case caracon, and 1 cask brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mazagon s, 25 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rhedive s, 45 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Zambesi s, 78 cases sherry, and 8 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Coromandel s, 285 cases brandy, 18 cases port, 10 cases claret, 5 cases champagne, and 116 packages sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 50 cases brandy, The L A and A Co,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Asia s, 200 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 151 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 74 bales cotton, Luckomsey Rowjee

Selene, s, 35 casts myrobolanes, and 6¾ casts nipper-seed, Bowchund Manockchund; 152 bales goat hair, Bapoolall Lallchund.

Trinacria s, 32 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Cardie s, 75 bundles sandalwood, Canjee Jethа.

Bokhara s, 22 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 9 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo; 5 bales skins, Feerbhoy Nuthoo; 50 packages cloves, Jair abboy Feerbhoy; 2 packages woollen carpets, Punnett and Co; bales hides, Rawasjee Adamjee; 20 pa kages silk, Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 99 packages pal-ing-li, Pyarjee Vu ta; 99 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 30 pi ces E tect- and 9 bales hides, Mame jee Adamjee; 7 bales hides, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 14 bales hides, Hasum Oomer; 17 bales hides, and skins, R L Southern and Co; 12 case- fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 19 packages silk, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 25 cases mother pearl shells and 5 bales skins, Nazabally Allibux; 3 bales skins, Esmail Mahamed and Co; 3 bales hides, Adurjee Durabjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arethusa s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

ambesi s, 12 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

ambesi s, 25 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s, 54 bales cotton, Sadasew Gopinath.

HIGH COURT.—5TH OCTOBER.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

51-73—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babunjee Benker v Hunnabai alias Rahibbai Sadashivbhan and Shipley.

Appeals for hearing.

530-72—P Kavasjee—Moolchund Joharimull v Soongunchund Sewdass and another—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

99-74—Jefferson and Payne—Grishnarao Bhaoo v Saraswatibai widow—Shamrao Pandoorung and V Hurrychund.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY)

LONG CAUSE.

169-75—Bimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GREEN)

LONG CAUSES.

646-74—Crairie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

245-74—Prescott and Winter—Richard Bain and others v Rehemoobhoy Adam d—Lynch and Tobin.

469-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Nerlad and W Co Ld v Amudjee Visram—Chapoojee and Thacurdas.

236-75—M M Mucadai—Bai Chanbai widow v Ebrahim Comer and others—B Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINNEY),

LONG CAUSES.

146-74—Sharapo Pandoorung—Shivram Tukhowan v Harilall Lakmidas—Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 2.

Mackenzie, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on Sick Cert, from Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 4.

Strickland, Lieut-Col, Madras 1st Regt N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 6.

Dodd, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.

Bates, Colonel, Bombay 23rd Regt N L I, on leave, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Forgett, Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Surat.

OCTOBER 7.

Pennington, Captain, Bengal 13th Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Beale, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, to England.

Schmidt, Captain, Bengal 109th Regt, on Sick Cert, to England.

Gardiner, Captain, Bengal R A, to join, to Meerut.

Roddock, Surg-Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, to England

Strickland, Lieut-Col, Madras 1st Regt N I, on leave, to Sundrabad.

Wetherall, Captain, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, to England.

Harris, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Boyd, Major, Bombay Commst Dept, on duty, to Neemuch.

Pale, Captain, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 6th October 1875

With reference to G O C 619 25th Sept, the appointment of Surg-Major Watling to the F-9 R A is cancelled and Surg Major Hayden is appointed to the medical charge of Poorandhar, travelling expeditiously by dak and rail when relieved of his present charge.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following officers have been temporarily posted to the 6th Bde R A:—

Lieut D F Downing to No. 5 Battery, Lieut G R Townshend to No. 1 Battery and Lt F V W P Illis to No. 6 Battery.

Under instructions received from the Right Hon the C-in C in India it is notified that the following exchanges have been sanctioned between officers of the Royal Artly in this Command:—

Maj (Bt Lt Col) B L Forster A Battery 4th Bde and Maj G Budd D Battery 9th Bde; Maj M H C B Steinman No. 1 Battery 6th Bde and Maj G Budd A Batty 4th Bde.

Capt H A Hobson Qr-Mr 22nd N I performed the duties of Wing Officer, in addition to his own, from the 4th to the 21st Sept 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

6th Regt N I—Lt J M Candy, offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation 20th N I to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice N- thall.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artly—Lt R W P Robertson, E Batty 9th Bde, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of Departure, on medical certificate.

56th Foot—Lt A Tri gle, for main in Bombay in extension from 1st to 30th Nov 1875 for the purpose of studying the Native Language.

99th Foot—Surg Maj R W Medows, to Bombay from date of departure for 30 days on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a passage conveyance to Europe.

109th Foot—Capt Oscar Schmidt to England via Suez Canal from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board

Staff Corps—Lieut I H Mackenzie 1st Wing 8th Regt N I, to Bombay from 1st to 30th Oct 1875 on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* October 7).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H A Hammond, Madras S C is allowed to proceed to Europe, on Medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency

The services of Surg-Maj C W Watling, M D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt under the Genl Dept

Maj H W Harris, S C, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regt Light Cavy, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868

Capt G W Oldham, R E, Deputy Consulating Engr for Railways is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the 8th Nov next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868

Lt-Col M Boyd, S C, Second in Comd, 11th Regt N I is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in Nov next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868

With reference to G O No 460, dated 23 d June 1875, Capt F S Leacock, Bombay Infantry, has been granted a further extension of leave by the Secy of State, on urgent private affairs, for two months, without pay

Lt-Col Sussex C Milford, Bombay S C, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to reside in England under the terms of G O No 573, dated 14th Aug 1872, from the date of expiration of his furlough

The undermentioned officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified:—

Surg-Maj R Byramjee, 6th Oct 1875

Capt F A Browne, has been allowed to resign the Service from the 24th Aug 1875

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Kinserley, third class Naval Trained Engr, is promoted to second class from the 15th Aug 1875, to fill a vacancy

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Fletcher, Registrar of the Diocese, is granted six weeks' leave from the 9th proximo.

Mr F Y Smith is appointed to act as Registrar of the Diocese during Mr Fletcher's absence

The following appointments are made:—

The Rev F L Sharpin, M A, Garrison Chaplain of Bombay, is appointed to do duty at Matheran for one month from 7th inst.

The Rev P H LeFevre, B A, is appointed to do duty at the Presidency for one month from the expiration of his privilege leaveon the 7th inst, and thereafter Chaplain of Rajkot and Bhuj

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Lake, Supt of the Common Jail, Bombay, is allowed privilege leav for one month

Mr W H G Mayers, Dep Supt of the Common Jail, is appointed to act as Supt during the absence of Mr Lake, or until further orders

Mr L G Fernandez, Subordinate Judge, second class, third grade, Kaira, was in charge of the Office and discharged the duties of Subordinate Judge, first grade, at Poona, from 3rd to 7th Feb 1875, both days inclusive.

Maj G Shervington, Comdt of the Aden Troop is appointed to be a Mag of the second class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr N Spencer, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from 12th Oct 1875.

Mr C B Izon, Joint Judge of Tanna, at Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, from 11th Oct 1875.

Mr F D Melvill, Judicial Comr in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr E Cordeaux, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

Rao Saheb Daolutrai Sumputrai, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Dhulka was in charge of the current dut es of the Office of the Subordinate Judge, second class, second grade at Dhandhuka and Gogo, in addition to his own duties, from

Mr H J Parsons, Acting Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from such date he may avail himself of it in the current month.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from the 9th inst, to Mr Lancelot Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of My F Y Smith to act for Mr L Fletcher during his absence, or until further orders

Capt W T Brown, Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, having been on leave of his office on the 15th Sept 1875, had forfeited the unexpired portion of the extension of privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification dated 29th idem, is cancelled

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee of the Office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay

Rao Saheb Anajee Govind, probationary Mamlatdar of Chopra in the Dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872 to invest Maj E W Trevor, Mag of the first class in charge of the Nasik Division of the Hyderabad Dist with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second and third class within that Division

Mr Dyaram Krishnund performed the duties of Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee in addition to his own duties as Pub lic Prosecutor at Hyderabad, from 21st June to 18th Aug 1875

Under the provisions Section 3 of Act II of 1869 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lt W P Kennedy to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act II 1869 the Hon the Govr in Council is also pleased to invest Lt W P Kennedy Actg Second Asst Second Asst Political Resident at Aden with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act XI of 1865

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Yeshwant Moreshwar Tasgaonkar is appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collr of Satara until further orders

Capt H Daniell to be a Member of the Dist Local Fund Committee Ahmednagar

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg G A Maconachie, M D is confirmed in the appointment of Ophthalmic Surgeon.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr J R Arthur, Collr and Mag of Satara; Mr W A Eas', Second Asst Collr of Satara; and Mr J A Baines, Asst Collr, Surat have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to th ir du ies within the periods of their leave.

Mr W H Propert, Extra first Asst Collr, Panch Mahals, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months

Mr J M Graves, third class, Depy Collr, Hyderabad, Sind, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate

Lt-Col A U H Finch, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, from Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, R E, on the forenoon of the 21st Sept 1875.

Mr F B Macaren, Asst Engr, first grade, passed creditably, on the 15th Sept 1875, on Examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in the P W Code, Chapter D.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg G A Maconachi M D, is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Grant Medical College.

Mr F Peterson, B A, is appointed to act as a Professor in the third grade of the Educational Dept while Dr Khielhorn acts in the second grade, or until further orders.

Mr S Cooke acted as Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College in the second grade of the Educational Dept from 27th April to 24th July 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr F F Hathorn has while acted in the third grade of the Educational Dept from 1st May last.

Mr S P Pandit delivered over and Mr Omedram Ranchordas received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag of Kaira in the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr Omedram Ranch rdas delivered over and Mr Pranshankar Raghunathbhai received charge of the Office of Dufterdar to the Collr of Kaira in the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr G B Ilied as umed charge of the office of First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

The following appointments are made in consequence of the return of Rao Saheb Harkisandas Jagjivandas from special duty in the Collr ate of Surat to his substantive appointment of Mamlatdar of Chikhli, in Surat.

Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pitamber, pro tem Probationary Mamlatdar of Chikhli, to be Probationary Fourth grade Mamlatdar of Kalwan, in Nasik.

Rao Saheb Bahaji Laxmon, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Kalwan, to revert to his appointment of Chitnis to the Collr of Nasik.

The following appointments are made in consequence of Khan Saheb Edulji Dossabhai reverting to his appointment of Mamlatdar of Doskrchi, in Ahmedabad:—

Rao Saheb Trimbakrin Varajrai, pro tem first grade Mamlatdar of Dholka, to be second grade Mamlatdar of Ankleswar, in Broach.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Ramchandra, pro tem second grade Mamlatdar of Ankleswar, to be third grade Mamlatdar of Shahada, in the Khandesh

Rao Saheb Vishnu Laxmon, third grade Mamlatdar of Shahada, in Khandesh, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar of Chopra in the same District

Rao Saheb Annaji Govind, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Chopra, to revert to his appointment of Surveyor to the Collr of Khandesh

Messrs A Wingate and A Shewan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr, Satara, on the 22nd inst. in the afternoon

The following persons are appointed Non-Official Comrs of the Town Municipality of Coompta, in the Kanara Dist:—

Vishrapta Vaijanath Bhatkhandi, English Schoolmaster vice Parshram Balcrishna, En lish Schoolmaster, transferred

Subrao Dargaya Nagsrcuttee, vice Hari Laddasheit, who has left the town

Balcri hna Bhowani is appointed a Member of the Sangla Taluka Local Fund Committee, in the Sholapur Dist, vice Pandu bin Sukdeo Patil, deceased

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS

Surgo-Maj M M Mackenzie and Surgo-Maj Charles Grant Ross respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara Jail on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER

Mr A S Bulkely, Actg Depy Supt of the Gazetteer Survey, availed himself, from the 8th July last, of the privilege leave or absence for three months granted him under Govt Resolution No 3573, dated 24th June last returning to duty on the 2nd inst in the forenoon

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CARPENTER—October 7th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. T. Carpenter, Supdt, Engine Depts. H. M. Mint, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PLACE—October 3rd, at 2, Mona Street, the wife of Francis Place, a son.

RALPH—October 1st, at 46, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, the wife of J. Ralph, Esq, of a daugh ter.

DEATH.

DRUMMOND—October 3rd, at Arrah, Mary Anne Louisa, the wife of G. Drummond.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

POPULATION.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.

STREET DIRECTORY.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

No. 142 of 1875.

PUBLIC MEETING.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 5th Oct. 1875.

IN consequence of a REQUISITION made to me by the Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT and H. E. JACOMB, Esq., ex-officio Trustees of the under mentioned fund, I hereby CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M., to consider whether the whole or a part of the residue of the "Bombay Indian Famine Relief Fund of 1874" should be applied to relieve the distress occasioned by the recent floods at Ahmedabad.

NANA MOROJEE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

WE ventured to assert, when the new Indian Tariff Act was passed by the Legislative Council at Simla, that English manufacturers would spurn the attempt of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Hope to conciliate them with the bribe of an import duty on long-staple cotton; and we are now glad to find that the confidence we expressed in Manchester's love of fair play was not misplaced. Elsewhere in England a profession of faith in free trade may have very little meaning. Whenever a new religion or policy is triumphant, the mass of mankind are always ready to accept it; and bitter Conservatives at home say, "We are all Free-traders," or "We are all Reformers, now," just as in the age of Constantine the pagans declared *en masse*, "We are all Christians now." As, however, the change of religion, when a whole nation has been converted, often means nothing more than worshipping the old idols under new names, so it is a common experience to find worthy men in England and in India who call themselves Free Traders preaching their old fallacies with as much zeal as if they had never formally renounced Protection and all its works. But the battle of Free Trade against Protection was fought out at Manchester with such vigour and keenness that no such confusion of thought can exist there. To the immediate friends and disciples of Cobden and Bright Political Economy is not an empty name; and the dismal science is as familiar and dear to them, in spite of their recent learning to Conservatism, as Calvinism is to Scotchmen. It was our knowledge of the real policy of the men of Manchester which encouraged us to declare that they would resent the imposition by the Indian Government of the duty on long staple cotton as a violation of the principle of giving fair play to commerce and industry; and Mr. Raynsford Jackson's letter in the *Times* shows that the English manufacturers have not been led astray by the cunning and specious appeal the Viceroy and Mr. Hope made to their sense of self-interest. "I attach no value," says Mr. Jackson, "to "the duty imposed upon long-staple cotton. "The competition which we have to apprehend "is mainly that with native manufactures made "from indigenous cotton, and hence the duty upon "long-staple cotton can be of little benefit to "Lancashire, while it is an injustice to the Indian "manufacturers, and altogether opposed to "those principles of fiscal legislation which are "in favour with the commercial and manufacturing community. That our position may not "be misunderstood, I desire to add that I approve the removal of the 3 per cent. export "duty on Indian textiles for the same reason "that I advocate that of the import duties on "British cotton goods entering India. We ask "only a fair competition with our Indian "arrivals." Instead, therefore, of conciliating Manchester and at the same time keeping the revenue on cotton goods of English manufacture, Lord Northbrook has merely stimulated the demand for that fair competition to the benefit of which he admits that the English manufacturer is entitled. His scheme of compensating the English manufacturer at the expense of the Indian consumer by levying import duties on both the raw material and the manufactured article has been indignantly repudiated by both India and England; and, by bringing it forward, he has simply justified Manchester in continuing the agitation for the repeal of duties which are allowed to be indefensible, and which can no longer be excused on the ground that the revenue cannot do without them, since the Viceroy seems to find no difficulty in doing without half a million or so of revenue whenever the fancy seizes him to make some new financial change. The extraordinarily indiscreet admission made at Simla, that the only effectual compensation for the import duty on English manufactures would be an excise duty on Indian manufactures, may be said to have sealed the doom of the former duty. So unpopular a tax as an excise duty on the produce of a rising native industry could never be imposed; and the English manufacturer will therefore urge, on the authority of Lord Northbrook himself, his claim to send goods duty-free into India. It would be well if we could hope that the Government of India would take to heart the failure of its little "dodge" to delude the men of Manchester. Its miserable calculation that English manufacturers would be misled into patronizing any scheme of Protection that might be of advantage to them was based on the lowest view of the character of men of business; and, for the honour of human nature, we rejoice that it turns out to have been grossly inaccurate. The conception and execution of the whole project of the duty on long-staple cotton was the work, not of statesmen, but of clerkly officials wise in their own self-conceit and confident of their capacity to make fools of the rest of mankind. Had but a single mercantile member of the Legislative Council been present at Simla, Lord Northbrook would have been warned against committing a mistake which has ruined his reputation as a financier. But the officials had everything their own way; and, though there was no reason for hurrying through this part of the Tariff Bill, which did not immediately affect the revenue, the Council complacently resolved to impose a tax which may do serious mischief hereafter, which the Viceroy himself seems to have been ashamed to advocate, and which is already denounced by all men of intelligence in this country and in England.

In the discussion which has been raised in England about the new Tariff Act it is worthy of notice that the English papers have discovered for themselves some facts which could not have been noticed in India without exciting bitter attacks from a large section of the community whom the Government of India have apparently been studiously anxious to propitiate. It is not without truth that the cry is raised that the Tariff Act has effected a harsh piece of class legislation at the expense of the European population. Additional revenue is sought to be raised upon foreign wines and spirits, of which the Europeans are the principal and in many parts of the country the only consumers. In England strong liquors are consumed by all classes of the community; and it is therefore right that they should be subjected to heavy taxation and made to yield an enormous revenue to the State. But it is grossly unfair that in India champagne, the luxury of well-to-do Europeans, should be subjected to a duty of 10 to 15 per cent., while betel-nut, the luxury of the wealthy native, goes free of taxation altogether. The new duties on liquors practically amount, so far as Europeans are concerned, to a re-imposition of the income-tax. It is true that champagne and the dearer descriptions of wines are articles of luxury; but stern social laws, which cannot be overturned at a few minutes' notice, have prescribed the consumption of these articles, and this consideration ought not to have escaped the attention of the Government of India. Articles which custom compels Europeans to use largely in this country are already dear enough to entitle them to escape from being further burthened with taxation. In fact, at a time when the incomes of Europeans have been decreased all over the country by the depreciation in the value of the rupee, it ought to be the particular study of the Government of India to prevent this class from being still more injured by the action of the Legislature. It would have been more honest as well as more satisfactory if instead of taxing wines which are already expensive the Government of India had announced that the one per cent. tax on the incomes of Europeans would be again resorted to, in order to provide the additional revenue required by the State. An enhanced tax upon wines which, let people say what they will, Europeans are compelled to use is equivalent to an Income-tax upon them; and it is unfair to let the bulk of the native community, whose income is but slightly if at all impaired by the fall in the value of the rupee, and who live more cheaply than Europeans, escape from payment of their fair share of the revenue alleged to be necessary for the proper administration of the country, although they are obviously as able to pay taxes as Europeans are.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 17TH SEPT.

THE Eastern and the Indo-European Telegraph Companies having issued circulars containing particulars of the rules and regulations adopted at the Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg, some criticism has been bestowed on the changes introduced. Besides the uniformity of charge of 4s. 6d. per word between Europe and India, and the system of charging for each single word in extra European messages, the sender paying only for the number of words sent, the chief points to be noted are the following:—The maximum length of a word in European messages is fixed at 15 letters, and for extra-European at 10 letters. Each group of figures is counted as a word, provided it does not exceed five ciphers: five figures the excess up to ten is charged as an additional word. Every separate character, whether figure or letter, is counted as a word. The following abbreviations will be accepted as one word:—R. P. "Reponse payee," or answer prepaid. "T. C.," Telegramme collationé: repeated message. C. R. "*Accuse de reception*," acknowledgment of receipt: P. P. "*Poste* Payeé" postage prepaid: and X. P. "expres payee," express paid. The sender may have his messages repeated on payment of half the usual rates additional. When messages written in secret figures and letters are accepted their repetition is compulsory, but cipher or secret letter messages cannot be taken from the public for Persia, Germany, Singapore or China. Telegrams addressed to several receivers or to the same receiver in different towns are charged as so many separate telegrams, except in the case of messages to India, which may be addressed to the same receiver in different towns at the cost only of a single transmission as far as the most distant station, plus 5d. per word for every extra transmission within the same territory. Under the head of "reimbursements" the following information is given. When a European message has suffered a delay of 48 hours, and an extra-European message a delay of 144 hours after investigation, provided they be applied for on a reclamation form within two months after date in the case of an European message, and within six months in the case of an extra European. The cost of a repeated or "collationé" message, which has been mutilated in such a way as to alter its sense, will also be returned, but no reimbursement will be made for errors in ordinary or unrepeated messages. As previously mentioned, these charges are to come into force on the 1st January 1876. The chief objections made to them here relate to the limit of ten letters per word in extra-European messages. Some people grumble at this; there is no logic in it, and that the true course is to have a letter tariff. They also lament that they have to revise their codes—a costly and tedious process for which they have to consult their Eastern correspondents, and one writer says that the true remedies for the unprofitableness of Submarine Telegraph property are three in number—to construct them at a capital representing real cost only; to consult the convenience of the public in every possible way; and to encourage science, in order to get the transmitting power of the wires increased. The last point is of little moment; the power of transmission is as a rule, all that is need be; the direction in which science can really aid submarine telegraphy is in adding to the durability of this most precarious description of property. What men like Sir James Anderson say is that a dividend of at least 7 per cent. must be earned, and a considerable sum laid by annually to reserve, and that experience has shown them a cheap tariff will not gain these ends, the field to be developed being comparatively limited. No doubt every merchant would like his messages taken at half the existing rates, but unless he at the same time doubles the number of his messages the Company may count upon being a loser, and it declines to lose for the benefit of others' The eastern telegraph companies profess to have tested the matter and to have discovered that below a certain point a reduction of tariff has no effect in bringing new business, and hence the present tariff. As to the limitation of ten letters for a word, it is of course arbitrary, but the line must be drawn somewhere, and the resolutions adopted, it must be borne in mind, represent a compromise between conflicting opinions, the tone of which varies each year and leads to somewhat contradictory conclusions.

If we were to take the Atlantic telegraph lines as fairly representative, we might say that experience shows the advantage of a low tariff in stimulating traffic. Months ago the old Company, the Anglo-American, which has long had a monopoly of the field, reduced its charge by two movements from 4s. a word to 2s., but though the rate was thus lowered 50 per cent, the receipts only fell off 30 per cent, showing how business had grown under the influence of cheapness. Now the rival Company, the Direct United States Cable as it is called, has come into competition, its line having been opened on Wednesday, and both companies then started at 1s. 6d., and just to flout at what it was this time last year. The result so far is that, while the charge is 75 per cent. less than it was a year ago, the actual receipts have only fallen 45 per cent. It is true this may not be kept up, but, allowing that it is, see at what cost the reduction to the public is secured. The difference in the present and in last year's profits means a reduction in the Anglo American dividend from 6 per cent. to 2 per cent., even supposing that competition does not become yet keener. What the Direct Company is earning I have no means of knowing, but I imagine that to allow it is covering its working expenses is allowing a great deal. Now it is perfectly certain that the Anglo American shareholders will not acquiesce in dividends of 2 per cent. nor the rival company in no dividend at all for any length of time. The Boards have each other like poison, thanks chiefly to the envenomed attacks made on the Anglo-American by Labouchere, a director of the new line

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH OCT.

The name of the successor to Lord Napier is at present known only to three in India—the Viceroy, Lord Napier and another.

Beyond it being hinted that the appointment will cause general surprise, there is no clue to the individual.

General Haines may be considered out of the betting altogether.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BURMESE DIFFICULTY.

SIMLA, 7TH OCT.

The Burmese Government have unconditionally accepted the views of the Indian Government as to sending a British escort with any fresh expedition to Yunan should one be considered necessary.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. DECCAN.

LONDON, 6TH OCT.

The s.s. Deccan has returned to Gibraltar, having lost her screw.

A special steamer which leaves Suez on the 15th inst., will take on the Brindisi mails and passengers to Bombay.

AN ORDER ABOUT FUGITIVE SLAVES.

An Admiralty Circular forbidding the reception (?) of fugitive slaves on board Her Majesty's vessels is creating great stir and is generally condemned.

DEPOSITION OF THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU.

BERLIN, 6TH OCT.

The Berlin tribunal has deposed the Prince Bishop of Breslau.

TURKISH FINANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6TH OCT.

The Porte has decreed that, for five years from January next, the payment of the interest and the Sinking Fund of the Public Debt shall be made half in cash and half in bonds.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 7TH OCT.

The s. s. Indus, with the outward Indian Mails, sailed to-day for Bombay at 3 P. M.

LONDON, 6TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 11/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104½

Bar Silver 56½

The sum of £269,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrivals.—Golden Sea from Kurrachee.

MR. WADE, the British Minister, left Tientsin on September 13th and returned to Pekin.

It has been officially signified that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will land at Aden and visit the town. Preparations are being made for His Royal Highness' reception.

THE Government of India have ruled that officers eligible to join the Indian Service Family Pension Fund, who were in the service prior to its formation, may, if they desire it, and can produce a certificate of sound bodily health, join it at any date without retrospective payment.

ARRANGEMENTS have been entered into between the Forest and Military Departments for planting the bare hills round Landour and maintaining the plantations through the agency of soldier's labour; thus giving the men healthy occupation, putting some money into their pockets, and providing for a useful public work.

THE *Moscow Gazette* says that it may now, without indiscretion, reveal a fact which in February 1855, was known only in the high spheres of St. Petersburg society. When the Diplomatic Body came to congratulate the Emperor Alexander II. on his accession to the throne, he declared that he would remain faithful to the policy of Alexander I. and his late father —the policy of alliance with the Courts of the North.

A PAPAL brief, hitherto kept secret, on the subject of the Austrian school laws, has come to light, and is causing a considerable sensation, inasmuch as the Pope in this document calls upon the bishops to condemn those laws as hostile to the Church while they were under the consideration of the Reichsrath, and advises that, as soon as they were established, they should be utilized as much as possible in the interests of the Church.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, Bart., K. C. B., was to be married on the 11th ultimo to a daughter of Mr. Walter Campbell of Sunderland. This former Governor of Madras is in his sixty-ninth year, and was married forty-one years ago to the sister of Lord Macaulay, and became a widower in 1873. It is thirty-three years since he resigned the Bengal Civil Service. He is a fine old Anglo-Indian gentleman who has a good estate. The sixteen months that he passed as Governor in Madras in 1859-60 must have renewed his lease of existence.

THE official Aden news report from 24th to 29th September, states that the engagement between the Turkish troops and Arabs, mentioned in last week's report, is said to have been an unusually severe one. The Arab tribes made a charge for a gun, killing 15 Turks on the spot. The gun was recaptured by the Turks who killed 52 Arabs. The action lasted eight hours when the Arab tribes were finally defeated. The Turks marched against the nearest village, Bait Dafas, which they burnt. They then proceeded to Al Anames, where the inhabitants were killed indiscriminately, the Arabs fighting hand to hand with the Turkish troops. Other successes in Yemen are reported, and it is said some of the districts that had resisted have been occupied by the Turks. Two villages only are said to have made their submission.

SWIMMING feats are becoming numerous at home. We read that Mr. Cavill, a teacher of swimming at Fulham, who was formerly in the Royal Navy, tried to swim from Hammersmith to Greenwich but started an hour and a half too late. When he reached Cherry Garden Pier the tide was setting so strongly against him that he was unable to go any further. On the same day two young women named Saigeman and Dicks swam from Shoreham to Brighton. Mr. Henry Garrett, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, the youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Garrett, accomplished the feat of swimming from Weston-super-Mare pier to the west side of Steep Holm Island, in the Bristol Channel, a distance of nine miles, in two hours and sixteen minutes. On the same day Mr. Cavill swam from Putney Bridge to Blackwall, a distance of about sixteen miles, in a few minutes under four hours.

WE are informed by the *Indian Daily News* that the thanks of the East India Railway Company have been conveyed to Drs. Smith of Allahabad, Mieklejohn of Sutna, and Rice of Jubbulpore, for the prompt and willing assistance rendered to the sick and wounded passengers in the accident on the Jubbulpore Line near Kutnee Station on the 14th August last, and especially to Dr. Mieklejohn of Sutna, upon whom had devolved the responsibility and charge of all the injured passengers since that time, entailing a heavy and constant duty, and one which was not expected to cease for a month at least from date of the accident. As a further mark of their valuable services on the occasion, cheques of Rs. 100 each have been presented to Drs. Smith and Rice, and a special letter of thanks, with a cheque for Rs. 200, to Dr. Mieklejohn.

It appears from a recent return that the consumption of silk in Europe is made up of pretty equal proportions of home and foreign silk. During the year 1874, the total of raw silk produced is stated at 9,050,000 lb., while the amount exported from Asia is 11,500,000lb., making a total of upwards of 20,500,000 lb. as the entire consumption of silk in Europe during 1874. The countries included in the report are Italy, France, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Georgia, Persia, India, China and Japan. The great proportion —to the amount of four-fifths of the silk employed in Europe—comes from Italy and China. China itself has exported mainly from Shanghai, 8,000,000lb. of silk. The share of Italy is estimated as 6,900,000lb. France has furnished 1,600,000lb.; Spain about 310,000lb.; Greece under 30,000 lb.; Turkey has furnished 1,600,000 lb.; Georgia and Persia, 880,000lb.; India, 935,000 lb.; and Japan about 1,200,000 lb.

WE published on Monday last a paragraph from the *Rangoon Mail* in which the statement is made that the King of Burma has consented to allow British troops to pass through his territories in support of a *bona fide* expedition to China. The *Pioneer* of Wednesday last, has the following paragraph on the same subject:—"We believe that news has been received from Mandalay with regard to the Yunan escort question of a decisive and satisfactory character. But recent experience having demonstrated the danger of founding conclusions upon the text of a brief telegram, the public are likely to remain uninformed on the subject until confirmatory letters arrive." After the abuse of confidence, of which some official at Simla has been guilty, in giving information prematurely *Ready for Sale.*

THE Government of India has forbidden the Government of Bombay to provide for the support of Lock Hospitals by means of registration fees imposed on persons of the class most likely to benefit by Lock Hospitals. The wages of sin are not to be employed on a work of charity and benevolence. Why not? asks the *Pioneer*, and asks, we fancy more people could be found to echo than to explain the doctrine laid down by the Viceroy. Sin being a fact and wages accruing to it, why is it desirable that the whole of its revenue should be applied to bad uses? We do not encounter in the present action of the Government of India the peculiar fallacy which underlies the reasoning of British philanthropists who prefer that a nation should be poisoned rather than acknowledge that some members of society are, and are likely to remain, vicious. That crotchet, of course, is incomparably more mischievous than the fiscal purism connected with the incident before us. Perhaps, indeed, we shall find in it the worst manifestation of the old blunder which puts vice and crime on the same level, cropping up in India before long—an amusement which is merely tainted with the smallest imaginable tincture of vice, being threatened with a serious persecution. But of that more another time. The problem immediately connected with the Lock Hospitals is sufficiently interesting for the moment, and we venture to assert that no principle which common sense can justify, will be found to animate the prejudice which many people besides the Government may feel at the first glance against the proposed Bombay registration fees. Are the virtuous alone to be taxed, shall the breach of a commandment exempt a man from contributing to the burdens of the State? Heaven protect both the revenue and the righteous in that case, for they would both be in imminent danger.

AN amusing suit was tried in the Calcutta Small Cause Court on the 1st of October. Mr. S. E. Howard, formerly proprietor of the *Oriental Figaro*, brought an action to recover the sum of Rs.1,000 from Count Maro de Carriero, better known as "Caro," for breach of an agreement dated 8th March 1875, whereby he had agreed to supply the *Oriental Figaro*, of which publication the plaintiff was at that time the proprietor, with lithographic illustrations for each number of the said newspaper. It was Mr. Howard who had secured the services of the defendant. Up to that time—namely, the 8th March—when this agreement was entered into, the *Figaro* was not an illustrated paper, and it was not till after this gentleman was introduced to Mr. Howard and engaged by him, that it became a publication of that description. The engagement was for twelve months certain. The defendant gave up supplying his cartoons for the *Figaro* some time in August last. An offer of Rs. 800 had been made with a view of getting the plaintiff to come to a compromise; but the money was not forthcoming. The defendants' counsel however denied that any such offer had been made. Defendant instructed his counsel to deny breach of the agreement as alleged by the plaintiff. Allege breach on the part of the plaintiff. Deny damages; and damages, if any, excessive." The defendant refused to supply any more cartoons after Mr. Howard ceased to be the proprietor of the *Figaro* an event which took place on the 21st August last. The defence was set up that the agreement terminated as soon as the proprietary changed hands and that therefore defendant was not liable. The sum of Rs. 1,000 was fixed in the agreement as the fine for any breach of it. The Judge, after hearing counsel on both sides, said he would deliver judgment after the holidays, about the 11th November. At present he was of opinion that the plaintiff could not succeed in this action. The case will eventually be referred for the opinion of the High Court, as the parties have each of them expressed a wish to that effect.

IN a report by Mr. Secretary Fish on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 24, 1874, just issued at Washington, speaking of the trade with Great Britain, he says the latest official statements of British commerce are for the year 1873. From these returns it appears that for that year the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom amounted to £371,287,900, and the total exports from the United Kingdom to £310, 994,700. The value of the total imports for the year 1873 was greater than for any former year, and exceeded the imports for 1872 by nearly £16,600,000; while the value of exports for the same year fell short of that for the preceding year, which showed the largest annual exportation ever made by more than £3,500,000. Of the exports referred to more than 80 per cent. was the produce of the United Kingdom, the remainder foreign and colonial merchandise. From a review of the general commerce of Great Britain and Ireland for the fifteen years ending with 1873, it appears that the fluctuation of the imports as well as of the exports were considerable during the first eight years; but that since 1867 both the imports and exports, with the exception of the last year, have constantly increased, and if the aggregated value of the imports and exports for 1873 be compared with that for 1858 it will be found that the annual commerce of the British Isles has more than doubled within the last fifteen years. The imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 1873 amounted to £71,471,493, and the exports to the United States to £36,698,424. In the year 1859 the exports between the two countries were in favour of the United States by nearly £10,000,000. This difference increased in 1861 to so great an amount that the exports from the United States more than quadrupled those from Great Britain; but its diminution was equally rapid in the following year, and in 1865 the balance of trade was in favour of Great Britain by over £3,500,000. In 1866 this again turned in favour of the United States, until, as has already been remarked, the exports from the United States to Great Britain are not far from double those from that kingdom to the United States.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A para. appears in the columns of the *Times of India* of the 2nd inst., headed "H. H. the Nizam." The departure of H. H. as far as at present is known, is correct, but I hardly know where or when the editor received information to the effect that Vickar-ool-Oomrah was Prime Minister. Surely it does not require the pen of babes and sucklings to tell the editor that H. E. Sir Salar Jung is the Prime Minister, and that Vickar-ool-Oomrah is only a relative of H. H. the Nizam. In the absence of Sumsoo-Oomrah, Basheer-ood-Dowla is the guardian of His Highness.—Yours, &c.

Hyderabad, 6th October. FACT.

SABBATARIANISM.

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SIR,—In your issue of the 4th instant, an article from the *Bombay Guardian* headed "Sabbatarianism" was inserted, in which the writer asserts that, "From the Old Testament no one, we think, could learn on what day the Sabbath fell." Allow me, Sir, to say that from the Old Testament every one can easily see that the *Sabbath is the seventh day*, from Genesis, chapter 2, v. 1-3. Exodus chapter 16, v. 25-30, Deutronomy, chapter 5, v. 12-15 and many other places with which it is unnecessary to trouble your readers.

From the time of Moses to the destruction of the first Temple no one can venture to say that the Jews were not keeping the true Sabbath as this is distinctly shown by Numbers, chapter 15, v. 3-36, and Jeremiah, chapter 17 v. 21-27.

Again, during the Babylonian captivity, it is impossible to say also that the Jews were not keeping the true Sabbath, because after the return to Jerusalem on the establishment of the second Temple, we find in Nehemia, chapter 13, v. 15-21 the same warning against the desecration of the Sabbath on the seventh day. In Josephus it is also mentioned that the Jews did not fight on the Sabbath. The statement that "in introducing the New Dispensation the greatest care was taken not to shock the feelings of the Jews by an abrupt abolition of the institutions which God had given them" is an absurd one, as it bears on the face of it a contradiction of the views advanced by its writer.

In the New Testament, Mathew, chapter 12, v. 1-12, it is clearly pointed out that the true Sabbath is the day which the Jews keep holy, and in the same book, chapter 28, v. 1 1, Mark, chapter 16, v. 2, Luke, chapter 24 v. 1, and John, chapter 20 v 1, it is very distinctly affirmed that *Sunday is the first day of the week*, and if so Saturday *must be the seventh*. I enclose my card.

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Bombay, 6th October. S. A. J.

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THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee being indisposed, the Court was closed yesterday.

TORTURE.—Bugwandas Lalldeen, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. W. Webb, he having been found guilty before him of cruelly torturing his bullocks by using them in an unfit state.

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MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th October, was 322, being 2 less than in the preceding week, 14 more than the total of the week ending 6th October 1874, and 3 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 283 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th September 1875, was Rs. 59,82,210; add silver received during the week, Rs. 11,73,027; Rs. 6,00,006 new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 65,61,231. There is in addition 21,11,856 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

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Bombay, 5th October 1875.

SIR,—As members of the Illumination Committee in connection with the approaching arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, we have been requested by the Committee to meet you with the view to arrange for the street illumination on the night of the 9th November, and we shall feel obliged to you will kindly be convenient to meet us at the office of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., on Friday, the 8th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, to discuss this question and give us the benefit of your co-operation and advice.—Your obedient Servants,

H. E. Jacomb.
Yurjeevundas Madhowdas.
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A LIGHT ON KURRACHEE BREAKWATER.—In reference to the complaint about the want of a light on the Breakwater, we deem it necessary, in justice to that very worthy officer, Captain Parker, the Master Attendant, to mention that ever since his appointment to his present office he has been endeavouring to exhibit a light throughout the year on that projection, but he has found it impossible to do so during the S. W. Monsoon, when the Breakwater, we are told, is inaccessible, owing to the heavy surf that continually breaks over the work, rendering any attempt to get on to it dangerous in the extreme. A red light is exhibited during the fair season.—*Sindian.*

A FALSE REPORT.—A false report has been in circulation here that a military officer named Burgess had fallen overboard the s. s. Comanda on her late voyage from Bombay to this port. The unfortunate gentleman who lost his life in the way mentioned was the chief officer of one of the Anchor Line of steamers, he had been sailing and was coming up with the view to proceed to England by the s. s. *Himalaya*, which left this more than a week ago. It is believed that being in an exceedingly weak state of health, and the sea being very rough, he lost his footing on the poop and overbalanced himself. The accident occurred on the first day of the Coconada departure.—*Id.*

THE SHRAWK MEMORIAL.—We reported last Monday the proceedings of a meeting of the Shrawk community of Bombay, at which a memorial was adopted for presentation to Government against the arbitrary proceedings of the Thakore of Paitana and his men on the Sattroonja Hill. Government have been pleased to inform the memorialists on the 4th instant, that their memorial has been transferred to the Political Secretary to Government and will receive due attention. We are told that, since the date of the meeting, great indignation has been caused in the Shrawk community in consequence of the receipt of a report, which is generally believed in, that the Thakoor's men had tampered with the inscriptions on the temples by inserting his own name at the top of each of them. Mr. Hunter, Assistant Political Agent, has made an inquiry into the alleged charges against the Thakore and will shortly submit his report thereon.

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Sunday instead of Saturday, I send the following taken from a sermon lately printed, which may possibly throw some further light on the matter:—"It is worthy of notice that the Feast of Pentecost, or Feast of Firstfruits, one of the great festivals of the Jews (Lev. xxiii. 15), fell on the first day of the week, the day after the Jewish Sabbath. The two great events of the new dispensation—the resurrection of Christ and the descent of the Holy Ghost—both took place on the first day of the week. The advancement of one day in the reckoning for the Feast of Pentecost—not from the Sabbath, but from the day after the Sabbath —seems to have fore-shadowed (as other passages in the Old Testament do) the change in the new and better dispensation, from the seventh to the first day of the week. At all events, by the events of the day of Pentecost, a confirmation of the change was given, and a new honour put upon the Christian Sabbath—"the Lord's-day"—"the day of rest and gladness."

"On thee, at the Creation,
The light first had its birth;
On thee, for our salvation,
Christ rose from the deaths of earth.
On thee, our Lord victor on
The Spirit sent from Heaven;
And thus on thee, most glorious,
A triple light was given."

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SEIZURE OF THE SHIP MONARCH.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO. VS. THE SHIP MONARCH.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, presented a plaint to Mr. Justice Bayley in the above suit, and applied for a warrant of attachment against the ship, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, with the freight due thereon.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The Monarch is a wooden vessel of 1,364 registered tonnage. Captain Frederick W. Banner, and has lately arrived in Bombay from Moulmein in British Burma. She sailed from Moulmein in April last, laden with a cargo of teak timber for Bombay, but shortly after the commencement of the voyage was obliged, in consequence of bad weather and proving leaky, to put back into Moulmein for repairs to enable her to prosecute the said voyage. The captain was unable to obtain the monies for the repairs and for landing, storing and discharging the cargo, and for necessary disbursements in fitting her for sea, except upon the security by hypothecation of the ship, her cargo, and freight. Eventually a sum of Rs. 22,066 7 6 was advanced for the purpose upon his own private account, on bonds dated at Bristol, were dishonoured and had been returned protested for non-payment. An affidavit made by Mr. A. J. Macdonald, a partner in the plaintiffs' firm, showed that Rs. 27,551 were now due for principal and Rs. 2,755 for maritime interest, making a total of Rs. 30,306. Mr. Lang therefore asked, according to the prayer of the plaint, that the court would order immediate arrest of the vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and the cargo until payment had been made of the monies due, or approved security given; that, if necessary, the vessel, her tackle, &c., or part thereof, might be sold to provide monies for the discharge of the plaintiffs' claim; and that provision might be made for the costs of the suit, &c., out of the proceeds of the sale.

Mr. Justice Bayley granted an order for the arrest of the ship and cargo as prayed for in the plaint.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CONTRACTORS OF THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.

IN the case of Ramjee Sittaba v. Nursoo Dhurmajee and another, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the first defendant, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday for a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not be restrained from receiving from Government the sum of Rs. 17,000 on account of work done at the New Sailors' Home in Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jellicoe and Payne, said he appeared for the plaintiff; and it appeared to him he and his client had been much misled by the delay in the receipt of the money from Colonel Fuller. The Government were extremely anxious that the New Sailors' Home should be completed as soon as possible before the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Bombay. If the order applied for were issued, the money would be locked up, and the work would in consequence be stopped. He (Mr. Inverarity) proposed that some one should receive the money and pay the workmen, so that there might be no stoppage of the work. The time for the completion of the contract was already up, and if any obstacle was interposed in the prosecution of the work, the result would be damaging to the partnership.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Better see Colonel Fuller about it.

Mr. Marriott said Colonel Fuller had been seen, and in his last letter to the defendants' solicitors he said that unless he was served with an injunction of the High Court, he should pay the Rs. 17,000 to the plaintiff by noon on Monday next. The plaintiff had apparently cut the screw on Colonel Fuller, saying that unless he got the money, he would stop the work. The defendant agreed to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 being paid to plaintiff for the prosecution of the work to completion; and he proposed, in the event of plaintiff stopping the work, that Government should complete it at the expense of the partnership. Defendant said he had already been out of pocket to the extent of Rs. 48,000 on account of the New Sailors' Home contract, besides Rs. 13,000, the amount of deposit money given to Government; and he feared that, if the sum now due went into the plaintiff's hands, it would be impossible to get it again. The sum of Rs. 2,62,000 had already been received from Government in respect of the contract and disbursed on account of the partnership.

Mr. Latham said he appeared for the second defendant to support Mr. Marriott's application.

Mr. Justice Bayley said a was sufficient case had been made out by the defendant, and granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not be restrained from receiving from Colonel Fuller, on behalf of Government, any sum larger than Rs. 5,000 in respect of the New Sailors' Home contract. His Lordship also granted an interim injunction, and made the rule returnable on Tuesday next, when a summons in another matter between the same parties would also be heard.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Museum room of the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, to receive the accounts of the Society. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley was in the chair.

Letters were read from Captain Jervois and Mr. C. E. Fox, regretting their inability to attend the meeting. The accounts were laid before the meeting; and showed that the donations received amounted to Rs. 2,331, and the subscriptions to Rs. 1,170, making a total of Rs. 3,501. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,200.0-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,300-6 in hand.

The honorary secretary, Mr. A. F. Turner, explained that the expenditure for the first half year had been great in consequence of the heavy charges for advertising the subscriptions. Mr. W. Lee-Warner had been the honorary secretary until the 10th May last; but owing to his inability to carry on the work by reason of his departure to Poona, he (Mr. Turner) had taken over charge of the secretaryship. Of the amount of the subscriptions, Mr. Turner explained that Rs. 160 still remained unpaid owing to the absence from Bombay of a few of the subscribers. Two Europeans, ancient soldiers, had been engaged as agents, one of whom (Mr. Wainwright) ceased to be an agent on the 31st May, and on the 14th June 1875, Mr. Massey, an ex-band-master, took his place. Mr. Smith, one of the agents, had obtained 87 convictions, 82 of which were for cruelty to bullocks, 4 for cruelty to horses, and 1 for cruelty to sheep. Mr. Wainwright had obtained 6 convictions, all of which were for cruelty to bullocks. Mr. Massey had obtained 31 convictions, 16 of which were for cruelty to bullocks, and 15 for cruelty to horses. Thus the total convictions were 126, the fines inflicted in which amounted to Rs. 840. These fines varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. Mr. Turner thought that, in this city, the cases of cruelty to bullocks and horses claimed the first and most prominent attention of the Society. Prosecutions had only been instituted in gross cases; and warnings and threats were always resorted to in the first instance, unless the cases were very bad. The number of warnings, although very numerous, were not until recently noted down by the agents in their diaries; and it was therefore impossible to give the exact number. The police had given very valuable assistance to the Society, and Mr. Turner said he had been informed by the inspector of police that during the greater part of the monsoon, been specially employed to perform, on behalf of the police, precisely similar duties to those which the Society's agents are engaged to do. Mr. Turner then referred to a meeting of the executive committee held on 4th August 1875, and stated that, at that meeting, a letter had been read from Mr. Watson, of Barrackpore, suggesting the consideration of the Society, the advisability of establishing an animal hospital in Bombay similar to the one now in existence in the Wandsworth Road, London, of which a description and illustrations appeared in the *Graphic* of 24th April 1875. It was resolved at that meeting that a copy of Mr. Watson's letter and of the *Graphic* of the 24th April should be forwarded to the secretary of the Panjrapole, with a letter inviting his attention thereto. At the same meeting another resolution was passed to the effect that the acting Municipal Commissioner should be addressed on the subject of the condition of the animals in the Victoria Gardens. A letter had accordingly been sent to the Municipal Commissioner and a reply was received, stating that the subject was under the Commissioner's serious consideration, and that he hoped very shortly to be able to remove the cause of reproach. Mr. Turner stated that the letter of the Society had already had a good effect, as he was informed that new cages for the animals were in course of erection in a better and healthier part of the gardens than the site on which they at present stood. Mr. Martin Wood had kindly drawn up a memo describing the place and condition in which the Gaekwar of Baroda's wild beasts and rare birds are kept, and drawing a comparison between their dirty and filthy state and the fine, open space which is being constructed at Trevandrum for the reception of the Maharaja's Zoological collection. Pursuant to a resolution of the executive committee, a copy of the memo was sent to Sir Richard Meade with a letter from the honorary secretary, requesting him, if he saw no objection, to bring it to the notice of Sir T. Lambert, the Executive Engineer of the division. That gentleman rendered signal service to cultivation by constructing during a rapid and almost unprecedented fall in the river, certain works not long ago, which enabled lands to be freely ir

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE RECEPTION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BEYPORE.

In one of our late issues, we promised further particulars of the arrangements to be made for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Beypore. We now redeem our promise.

His Royal Highness and Suite will land under a royal salute on the morning of Tuesday the 23rd November at the new jetty which will run about 100 feet into the Beypore river. The jetty has been undertaken by Mr. Maylor who is expected to construct it to perfection. The Tug Northcote will convey H. E. the Governor of Madras to the Serapis for the purpose of bringing the Prince to the landing place. There will be a Guard of Honour of Europeans from the entrance of the Railway station down to the landing place. A richly decorated Reception Pandal is to be erected at the latter spot. The whole of the Railway station will be taken up, as well as the Hotel, which is to be placed under the supervision of a Government Officer to afford accommodation to members of the Suite and other Officers during the arrival and departure of the Prince.

Another magnificent Pandal is to be erected for the accommodation of the Rajahs and Chiefs who attend. The Band will be in attendance under a tent close to this Pandal. There will be a large shed between the landing place and the Hotel allotted for the spectators who will be allowed admission only under tickets issued by the Collector.

A cordon of European soldiers and Blues (Marines) will be drawn round the Railway station to keep out mob and intruders. The trains will halt and start from a spot somewhere about the Railway Workshop. The passengers to and from them will have to take a circuitous path without interfering with the arrangements stated above.

His Royal Highness will leave Beypore the same day at 10 A. M., after breakfast by a special train to Pothanore and thence to Polachi, from where the Prince will be accompanied by those who are to proceed on an excursion with him to the Annamallay Hills. The probable number of attendants of H. R. H. is said to be about 40 Europeans, but the establishment consisting of servants, jemadars, attendants, coachmen, will amount to about 400, besides several carriages and about 100 horses. Mr. Winterbotham, the Special Assistant Collector, we hear, will superintend the arrangements at Beypore. He has accordingly made his head quarters there since a week ago.

As all Government Offices in the Mofussil will doubtlessly be closed on that grand day, we would suggest the exemption from the ferry-tolls be allowed both to the public as well as to Government servants proceeding to Beypore on that day. As the Band will be at hand, and the occasion unprecedentedly grand, a Ball and supper at Government expense to all the Officials present will not only be a fitting conclusion to the gala doings of the day but will also enable the people of Malabar to participate in a substantial way in the festivities which all India and Ceylon are preparing for their future Emperor. We commend this suggestion for the consideration of our worthy Collector, Mr. W. Logan.—*Calicut Observer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NIHILIST AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

(Daily News.)

It will be remembered that some months ago the telegraphic agencies announced the arrest of numerous persons accused of being members of a socialist conspiracy designed to spread the doctrines of Bakounin, the Karl Marx of Russian socialism, among the masses of the Russian people. The trial of the accused has been conducted under circumstances of great privacy, and the general impression has been that the affair was nothing more than one of those ordinary exhibitions of political fanaticism with which the Secret Police of the Empire have always proved themselves competent to deal. It has been known, indeed, that several soldiers and other military men were implicated in the matter, for an account of their sentences, not very heavy ones, has appeared in the European press. A document has, however, been lately circulating among the Russian refugees at Geneva and elsewhere which, if even tolerably trustworthy, throws a startling light on the real character of the movement which the Russian Government finds itself called upon to combat. This is nothing less than the *acte d'accusation* which the Imperial Procurator, M. Zychareff, is alleged to have laid before the St. Petersburg tribunal in secret session, and which has been communicated, in spite of all official precautions, to the outside world by some of the affiliated members which the Nihilist organization is stated to possess in all classes of Russian society. There are two main circumstances, one of internal and the other of external evidence, which seem to support the genuineness and authenticity of the document in question. It contains a number of charges of a disgraceful and criminal character, which have excited warm protestations and denials on the part of the accused society and which would, accordingly, appear to bespeak a governmental origin; and, in the second place, a considerable portion of its statements are strongly corroborated by an unquestionable circular of the Minister of Worship and Education, which was issued a couple of months back, and which even then excited considerable attention in consequence of the exceptional gravity of the tone which Count Tolstoy adopted in announcing the spread of the anarchic propaganda. We may add that if the alleged details are sufficiently alarming to account fully for a desire on the part of the Russian Government to keep them undivulged, on the other hand the general impression produced by the recital of the means and objects of the Nihilists is by no means calculated to awaken much sympathy on their behalf. If the Nihilists have invented the alleged statement of M. Zychareff, it is strange that they have not depicted themselves in more favourable colours.

To give a brief analysis of the *acte d' accusation*, in itself a voluminous document, and made still more so by the lengthy denunciations of the evils of the day, in which the Imperial Procurator apparently delights to repeat himself, it gives an account, generally in narrative form, of the origin, duration, extent, plan of organization and plan of operations of the Socialist agitation in Russia. It seems that it was not until the commencement of last year that the Government began to perceive indications of revolutionary activity pervading a number of provinces of the east and centre. These indications becoming more and more evident, a commission of investigation was appointed at Saratoff in the May and June of 1874, and devoted itself especially to the subject of the enormous diffusion of revolutionary books and pamphlets among the general population. It was ascertained that the principal agents in the work of distribution were "a great number of young men, many of whom had quitted their studies, and, disguising themselves as peasants or workmen, by the aid of false passports mingled with the people with the aim of propagating, orally, or by the medium of books and pamphlets, the most anarchical principles." This information put the Government on the scent of other discoveries, and the Saratoff Commission was shortly afterwards able to lay before the following disagreeable pieces of intelligence:—1. Moscow was the seat great of a printing establishment of prohibited literature, and the proprietor of the establishment was the Government stenographer, Myschkin, while its manager was a M. Utkin, an official of the Chancery of the Governor-General of Moscow. 2. The propaganda extended to, or as Procurator Zychareff put it, "raged in" a great number of governments, "especially in Great and Little Russia," or in other words in almost the whole of European Russia with the exception of the Polish provinces. 3. The agents of the propaganda were perfectly disciplined, and combined a multitude of diverse operations towards one single purpose. Other investigations took up the work of the Saratoff Commission, and so M. Zychareff was now enabled to explain how it was that such a movement "could," as he mournfully observes, "take so rapidly such an immense extension in the bosom of our society and produce such deplorable results."

The Procurator's researches take him back to the year 1860, but he finds little really serious to notice until the year 1872, when the Mutual Aid Clubs and Friendly Societies established at most of the Russian Universities and Colleges for assisting students began to develop an activity which no longer confined itself to comradeship and ordinary benevolence. It is to be observed that the Nihilist organs contest the accuracy of a great number of M. Zychareff's dates, and strongly assert that the whole of the *acte d'accusation* exhibits in a strong light the real ignorance of the Government. However this may be, the student association bearing the innocent name of "The Lovers of Tea" is charged with being the first to initiate the new "Apostolate of Truth and Good" which had been confided to Young Russia by Bakounin. Thenceforth all Russia was overrun with ardent missionaries of Socialist regeneration, who incited an sympathetic audiences in a thousand localities the great objects of the new movement. According to the Imperial Procurator, these were the following:—The overthrow of the State and abolition of the State idea as radically hostile to the Mir, or Russian Commune; the destruction of capitalist civilization, and the reorganization of society from below, upwards by the method of free associations; thirdly, the regeneration of humanity; and, fourthly, the creation of a new human society, whatever that may mean. As the "Intellectual Proletariats," the youth of Russia were engaged to devote themselves to the emancipation of their kind, and the Imperial Procurator states that, "in spite of the monstrousness of his theories, the works of Bakounin, and the propagandism of his adepts, exercised an immense and terrible influence over the youth of Russia," who, he naively adds, "had nobody to demonstrate to them the falsity of such principles," and who, he goes on to complain, were generally encouraged by the applause of their families kindred, and friends, in becoming affiliated to the movement. Three sorts of agents, says the Procurator, were employed by the organization:—1. Men of homely manners, and possessing only an elementary education, and these were the chosen agitators for the common people. 2. A better instructed sort meant for employment among the middle classes of society, and with suitable instructions to proclaim that self-culture is the key to all social positions. 3. Distinguished scholars, University celebrities, professors, leading persons in the world of rank, fashion, and arms. Their mission was naturally to influence the circles in which they themselves moved, and it would appear that this special department of Bakounin's scheme has had extraordinary success. The celebrated Dombrowski, general during a portion of the Commune at Paris, had been affiliated to Nihilism while a captain on the Russian general staff.

It is in these words that M. Zychareff sums up the general information as to the extent of the revolutionary operations: "From the commencement of 1874 the Socialist agents had begun a simultaneous propaganda throughout the entire country, leaving no social stratum unexplored. Energetic and disposing of considerable material resources they maintained a constant communication with each other by means of mottoes, passwords, and cyphers. They insinuated themselves everywhere, and rapidly penetrated the colleges of higher instruction, the seminaries, gymnasia, lyceums, and village schools. Not only did they pervert the young men, but they found means to win over to their side numbers of young women and girls, who became in many cases their most zealous instruments. By these diverse means they succeeded, towards the end of last year, in covering the greater portion of Russia with an immense number of Socialist circles and agencies, like a close network over the land. It has been ascertained that the Socialist agitations exists in thirty seven Governments." There are fifty-one Governments in all, but the really Muscovite provinces, to which the agitation is confined, are forty in all. Schools, workshops, factories, printing establishments, libraries, shops of all kinds are represented as being diligently sought for possession as fitting centres of propagandism among the various classes of society. An extremely significant instance of the keenness which governed the plan of operation is afforded by the manner in which the forge in every country place—that proverbial focus of rural gossip—was regularly sought as the property of some Nihilist agent often a man of attainments far above his manual labour and rude surroundings. Co-operation societies were another favourite means, and there seems to have been an abundance of resources forthcoming for the foundation of such undertakings; nor is this matter for surprise considering the personages who in numerous instances were discovered to be among the conspirators. Prince Peter Krapotkin, chief of the circle of St. Petersburg, had filled high office in the State. The Lady Sophia Leschem von Herzfeld; daughter of a Major-General, maintained at her own expense a socialist village school. The great landed proprietor Ivantibin Pisariff headed the movement in the province of Yaroslaf. In Tambof the wealthy manufacturer, Arcff, was similarly the chief. A certain M. Woynarabki, formerly a judge, is proved to have expended 40,000 roubles, nearly 6,000*l.*, in the cause. A landed proprietor of the name and wealthy proprietor, named Endauroff, took an active part in the province of Penza. Kovalck, also in the judicial service of the Crown, travelled as a distributor of prohibited works. Two wealthy ladies, Goluchoff, wife of a colonel of Gendarmes, and Eubotina, were actively propagandists, and employed their sons and daughters in the same mission. The ladies Natalie Armfeld, Barba Batinschkoff, and Sophia Purowska, all three daughters of Privy Councillors, "and many other ladies of high birth," went among the peasants, shared their labours in the fields, slept with them—it is to be presumed that the Imperial Procurator means with the female members of the peasant families;" and this conduct, far from scandalising their own families and friends, obtained their approbation and their sympathy." In the Government of Viatka it was the local board of nobles who regularly subsidised the local agitation; and Kolotoff, President of the Administration in this same great province, populated by two and a half millions of inhabitants, is charged with making no appointment throughout his extensive jurisdiction without the sanction of Kazan University student, Owtchinikoff, the resident envoy of Bakounin.

M. Zychareff terminates his indictment by a series of propositions embracing the final results of the various investigations conducted by the Government for the purpose of arriving at a knowledge of the subterranean conspiracy. Let us quote one, as significant of the weakness and embarrassment in which the Government finds itself:—"The plan of the agitation, contained in a programme discovered with Prince Krapotkin, presents, among others, this great danger, that no matter what may be the energy and perseverance of the authorities, it is, beyond doubt, that the whole of the socialist circles cannot be discovered, and that there will always be enough of them to continue the work of the destruction of society." If this be not an interpolation of the Socialists, it speaks volumes. Out of seven hundred and seventy members known to the police, two hundred and sixty-five have been arrested. It is curious that as many as one hundred and fifty-eight women are included among the agitators whose activity has been recognised down to the present. Omitting to notice various accusations of complicity with desperate criminals and abandoned characters, which the Imperial Procurator launches against the accused, it is more than interesting to note one concluding and culminating detail. "The propitious moment for the insurrection was fixed beforehand. It was to take place as soon as war should be commenced against Germany, for this war was calculated on, and the Socialist leaders expected to be able to bring the people to revolt more easily in the absence of the army on the frontiers."

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK CURRIE.

The death of this distinguished public servant is announced as having occurred at St. Leonards-on-Sea on Saturday. Sir Frederick Currie, Bart, D.C.L., was the third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., and was born February 3, 1799. We entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1817, and served various revenue and judicial offices from 1820 to 1838. In 1840 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, of the North-West Provinces, and in 1842 became one of the Secretaries to the Government of India. He accompanied Lord Hardinge in the campaign of 1845-6, and on December 31, 1845, we find the Governor-General writing to the secret committee from the camp, Ferozepore, as follows:—"I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Frederick Currie, Esq., who has, during all the various and sometimes conflicting duties in which I have been engaged, given me his sound advice and active aid, sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience to the great advantage of the Company's service. These services were again acknowledged in the General Order of Feb., 1846; and he was afterwards deputed to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in state to his palace in the citadel of Lahore, and to arrange the Treaty of Umritsur. He was appointed of the Supreme Council of India in November, 1846, which seat he held until January, 1848; and he afterwards sat as an ordinary member of the same council from March, 1849, to May, 1853, retiring in the latter year on an annuity. In 1854 Sir Fredrick was elected a Director of the Honourable East India Company, and in September, 1858, was appointed a member of the Council of India. His great public services were rewarded immediately after the battles of the Sutlej with the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom; and in 1860 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir Frederick Currie was three times married, and leaves issue surviving by each lady: first August 7, 1820, to Susannah, eldest daughter of John Pascal Larkins, Esq., of the East India Company's Service, which lady died January 14, 1832; secondly, September 3, 1834, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Robert M. Bird, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and was again left a widower July 25, 1835; and, thirdly, February 10, 1841, to Katharine Maria, eldest daughter of George Towney Thompson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, which lady survives him. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son by his first wife, Frederick Larkins Currie, M. A. The present baronet was born at Gorruckpore, East Indies, April 18, 1823. He married September 18, 1849, Eliza Reeve only daughter of Matthew Rackham, Esq., of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, by which lady, who died April 14, 1861, he had issue three sons and two daughters. Sir Frederick Currie is in holy orders.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 13.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

(From a Correspondent of the "Times.")

GUAYAQUIL, August 14.

On the evening of Friday, the 6th of August, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Don Gabriel Garcia Moreno, was assassinated in the Palace at Quito. Going unguarded to the Treasury from one of the other Government offices, he was saluted in the passage by three men, but the moment he passed them he was stabbed in the back with a large sabre-like knife by one of them and shot with revolvers in the body by the others. Falling in the struggle into the street, he was again attacked by one of his three assailants, and so severely wounded that he died in a few hours after the event. Two of the assassins—Manuel Cornejo and Roberto Andrade, natives of Quito—succeeded in making their escape; but the third, a New Granadian, named Faustino Rayo, paid the penalty of his crime on the spot, being run through with the bayonet of the sentinel at the Palace doors.

The deceased President was a ruler more feared than loved in the Republic whose destinies he has guided for nearly 15 years, having governed it more as a military dictator than as the head authority of a Liberal Constitution. Coming into power through the horrors of a revolution caused by himself, he exiled from the country one by one all its foremost and cleverest men, and surrounded himself with those who might be his tools, but could never be his enemies. He violated all the laws of his country, and his own orders overruled all decisions of the Courts. The liberty of the Press, which has been a dead-letter during his *regime*, and the only writers who dared to advocate free elections were exiled by his power, after full acquittal by all the Law Courts of their country. Free discussion and a distinct party in politics have been unknown; he has exiled or shot every man who dared to entertain and express an opinion unfavourable to his government. All religious toleration has been annulled; the foreigners, even, resident in the country have been restrained from forming a church to worship according to their own creed. Every principle of Commerce and Free Trade has been violated. Banks of the greatest responsibility have been shut up that he might grant a monopoly to one which would give him unlimited credit. He has expended the resources of his country in the support of the Jesuits,—whose stronghold he has made Quito, and who have served him as a secret police to spy upon his subjects—in large donations to the Pope in the form of Peter's pence, and in the commencement of railways and roads which he has had no means to complete. He has rendered the commercial population bankrupt by usurping all their foreign credit in the purchase of materials for these undertakings. The country was, when he entered it, was at the height of prosperity; its commerce was flourishing, its people rich. The merchants had unlimited credit abroad, and unlimited resources at home. Now, in 1875, its resources at home are as meagre as its credit abroad. Its Customs' duties are pawned for the debt due to the Banks. The coined circulation is ridiculously small; the paper circulation of the Bank is restricted to a degree which renders commercial operations all but impossible; its capital is sunk in a railway and roads which for the next quarter or half a century, even if finished, could never pay working expenses; and its most prominent merchants have been reduced to bankruptcy through the financial and political results of his rule. He leaves behind him no friend to mourn his loss, but a whole nation rejoicing at his death. To look back over the past years is to wonder that any nation should have borne such tyranny with so quiet a resignation. It speaks little for the bravery of a people when we see that the will of one man has been sufficient to oversave 750,000 inhabitants, and render them docile under the most absolute and despotic rule. Of the character of the deceased President it can only be said that his determination was of the stern-st, his courage of the highest, and that, though he succeeded only in ruining his country, his aim throughout was for its good. He erred, as all despots err, in believing that he alone knew what was the good of his country and the right means to attain it, and in joining with nobler projects the selfish views of his own aggrandizement. The chronicle of his Presidentship, from the revolution by which he entered to his late re-election, at which none in Guayaquil but soldiers and Government officials dared to vote, is the history only of the despotic acts of an ambitious egotist. The whole nation could see nothing but materials to work out his own will.

Guayaquil, since his death, has been perfectly quiet, except now and then for the expressions of rejoicing at the liberation of the country from his rule. On the 14th the funeral mass was performed, in the presence of a large concourse, in the Cathedral. From Quito and Cuenca contradictory reports have been received, from which, however, it would appear that the Liberal Party is rising all through the interior. Martial law has been proclaimed all over the country. The Militia in Guayaquil has been called out and armed, public meetings have been prohibited, and no one is permitted in the streets after 10·30 p.m. The latest news at this moment received is that ten men implicated in the assassination have been arrested and shot in Quito, while private reports assert that the populace arose and rescued them at the place of execution.

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